

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 10,045.

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

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Democratic State Convention.

The New York Contestants Disposed of—Gov. Seymour Re-Nominated.—The Other Nominees All Made.—Resolutions and Adjournment.

Albany, Sept. 15.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Abbot, of Livingston, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in favor of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the Democracy of New York, and that the delegates claiming seats here under that organization have been regularly elected as delegates to this Convention.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the other delegations from the City of New York represent patriotic Democratic constituencies, pledged to the support of the Democratic National and State candidates, they be admitted, together with the Tammany Hall delegation, to seats in this Convention, and that the delegates thus admitted be allowed to cast the vote of New York as follows: Tammany Hall, nine votes. The delegation represented by the Committee by Hon. John McKoon, two votes. The delegation represented by Dr. R. B. Bradford, two votes. The delegation represented by Benjamin Ray, Esq., two votes. The delegation representing the two German organizations, one vote each.

Resolved, That each Delegation admitted elect from its members already reported in the Convention, a number of members corresponding to its number of votes, which delegates shall alone have voice and vote in the Convention.

The committee further report that Lawrence Hardy is the regularly elected delegate from the Second District of Kings county.

Mr. Ira Shafer, of Albany, moved the previous question. The motion was carried, and the report of the committee adopted.

Mr. Cozzens said that the organization with which he had the honor to act begged leave to retire for consultation, while willing and anxious to do everything calculated to promote harmony in the party, but for his part he could never consent to sit in a convention with a delegation headed by a man whom he knew to be a disloyal and untrue to his country. The delegation headed by Mr. Cozzens then withdrew.

Mr. John McKoon, of New York, said he had listened with deep regret to the reading of the report of the Committee. He and those with whom he had the honor to act felt that the report did great injustice to men who have devoted their best energies to the cause of the Democracy and the Union. They are true to their principles and will prove true in the coming election. He spoke for 50,000 Democrats who cast their votes in New York last fall. These men have a fight there against Tammany Hall and its corruption, which must go on, and feeling that a serious wrong has been done them in this matter of representation here, they can not accept the conditions offered. The McKoon delegates then retired.

Dr. Bradford, on behalf of the regular Wood-Morris Hall organization, said that on former occasions that organization had been awarded equal rights with Tammany Hall. The gentlemen representing Wood-Morris Hall, at a meeting held here this morning resolved that they could not consent to any abridgment of their rights. Dr. Bradford and his delegation then retired.

Mr. Samuel Hirsch, speaking for the German Democratic Delegation of New York, said that they too regretted the conclusions of the Committee, because they could not regard them as fair. That Delegation represents a very large body of German citizens, who are determined to stand firm by the cause of the Democracy, true to McKoon and Bradford, and to the nominations of this Convention, but they feel that they could not consent to participate in the doing of the Convention on the terms of the report. The German Delegation then withdrew.

Mr. S. M. Snow, of Oswego, moved to reconsider the vote, believing that this Convention would not wisely if it followed the course marked out by previous State Conventions, and the National Convention, namely: To recognize the Tammany organization as regular, and give her the full representation. This, he believed, would be the most effectual way to settle the matter definitely, as our friends in New York will then understand they can hope for nothing by bringing their quarrels to our State Conventions. They will then understand that they must settle their differences among themselves.

Mr. Haskins moved to amend, by giving to Tammany the vote of the retired delegations.

Mr. Farrell, of Niagara, opposed both motions. He held that all the delegations, each representing as they do large and powerful organizations, ought to be admitted on equal terms.

Mr. John T. Hoffman, of New York, said that Tammany, although feeling that she alone was entitled to the representation here, assented for the sake of harmony to the report, and he, therefore, hoped that no further action would be had in the premises, but that the convention would now proceed with its other business.

Both propositions were then withdrawn. Mr. Farrell, of Niagara, renewed the motion to reconsider, which was lost.

E. H. Southworth, of Oneida, submitted a report on permanent organization, which was adopted. By the adoption of the report, Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga, was declared permanent President of the Convention, and the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries represent all portions of the State. Mr. Pratt made a strong speech in support of the Chicago political ticket, and expressed his belief that the

country in general, and the State of New York in particular, would endorse the Democracy in November.

G. H. Purser of New York moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be instructed to report officers of the Convention for the Second and Judicial Districts. Carried, and the following were reported for Vice-Presidents: Matthew T. Brennan, George H. Purser, Marcus Gross, William Tweed, James Hayes and William J. Peck. For Secretary, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

The President then announced the following committees:

On Resolutions—Messrs. Tweed, New York; Brennan, of New York; Chapman, Queens; Turner, Dutchess; Shafer, Albany; Tuttle, Ulster; Carroll, Fulton; Hand, Essex; Perry, Oswego; Johnson, Lewis; Matson, Chenango; Labell, Broome; Bowman, Monroe; Stearns, Cayuga; Glowacki, Genesee; Stowell, Cattaraugus.

On Resolutions—Warren, Erie; Hazen, Westchester; Vibbard, Schenectady; Shaw, Oneida; Hoffman, New York; Cagier, Albany; Tamm, Jefferson; Wright, Ontario.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M., when Mr. Tweed, of New York, from the Committee on Electors, made the following report, which was adopted:

At Large—Wm. F. Kelly, of Dutchess, and Washington Hunt of Niagara.

First Electors—1st, Robt. Christie, Jr., Richmond; 2d, Isaac Van Anden, Kings; 3d, Wm. Marshall, Kings; 4th, August Belmont, New York; 5th, Isaac Bell, New York; 6th, Chas. P. Daley, New York; 7th, Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; 8th, George Law, New York; 9th, Daniel Devlin, New York. Electors for all the other districts of the State were also appointed. The above names include New York and Kings County.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Warren, of Erie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following report, which was adopted by acclamation: the resolution referring to Governor Seymour being received with a perfect storm of applause.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New York, through their representatives in Convention assembled, ratify and endorse the nomination of General George B. McClellan, for President, and George H. Pendleton, for Vice-President of the United States, and that we pledge to them the Electoral vote of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the patriotic principles declared by the National Democratic Convention as nobly and eloquently expounded by its candidate for the Presidency, in his recent letter of acceptance, guarantee for the future the rights of every State, that with this pledge and the Jacksonian declaration that "the Union must be maintained at all hazards"—that "it is the one condition of Peace"—that "without it no peace can be permanent"—we present him for the suffrages of the Electors of New York, confident they will accept him as the only candidate capable of restoring the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of New York is as it has always been unanimously opposed to the rebellion, and that we recognize in the victories of the National Army and Navy, and in the manifest popular determination to enhance the present Administration, and return to the policy to which the Executive, Congress, and the people were solemnly pledged in the Cincinnati resolution, co-operative movements towards Peace and Union.

Resolved, That the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, by its unflinching support of the Constitution; its violation of personal liberty and State rights to resort to military power to subvert civil authority; its tampering and cowardly degradation of the nation in its foreign policy; in its perversion of the war from its original object, and its avowed determination to prolong it, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, "to save the Union, at any cost, by any means, and by any price," has become revolutionary in its character, and that it is the duty of the conservative men of all parties to unite in substituting in its place an administration which will seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, the rule of its duty and the limitations of its power.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New York are tendered to the soldiers and sailors of this State and of the Union who have so nobly defended our flag and our nationality; that we will honor the living, literally and generously care for the sick and wounded, and gratefully cherish the memory of the dead.

Resolved, That to Governor Horatio Seymour the gratitude of the Democracy is ever due. They can never forget that it was he, who in the midst of our disasters, and in the face of an overwhelming majority was foremost in supporting the honor of the Constitutional Liberty, which has since borne unscathed through every battle. That it was he who by his wisdom arrested public disorder, by his firmness repelled aggressions upon State rights and personal liberty, and by the purity of his public life and the elevation of his purposes, exhibited in the midst of general corruption and factionism, the highest qualities of a Statesman and a patriot.

The several Judicial Delegations reported the following selection of members on the State Central Committee:

First—Peter B. Sweeney and Charles G. Cornell, of Brooklyn. Second—Wm. M. Parker, of Kings, and H. A. Nelson, of Dutchess. Third—Peter Cagier, of Albany, and P. L. Luffin, of Ulster. Fourth—Wm. B. O'Neil, of Saratoga, and Edwin Dodge, of St. Lawrence. Fifth—John A. Green, of Onondaga, and J. Spriggs, of Oneida. Sixth—Daniel S. McGee, of Schuyler, and D. W. Russell, of Otsego. Seventh—Wm. R. Kelly, of Monroe, and E. P. Ross, of Cayuga. Eighth—Dana Richmond, of Genesee, and W. P. Lanning, of Erie.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. DeGraw, of Queens, now rose and moved that Mr. Seymour be nominated as the candidate for Governor by acclamation.

The motion was carried amid the greatest enthusiasm, the delegates rising to their feet and giving round after round of cheers for the nominee.

Mr. Benedict said that Governor Seymour is profoundly grateful for the confidence of the Democracy, and especially of the Democracy of the Empire State, but he had authorized him to say to the Convention that he must positively decline a re-nomination. He therefore begged leave, with regret, to withdraw the name of Governor Seymour as a candidate before the Convention.

Vociferous cries resounded through the hall, "Too late!" "Too late!" "Seymour must stand!" "We will have no other candidate!"

Mr. Southworth, of Oneida, said that, in company with other delegates from Oneida, he had called upon Governor Seymour in the last hour and he positively declined the use of his name, as the constitution of his private affairs and other considerations forbade it.

A Committee was then appointed to wait on Governor Seymour, and inform him of his nomination.

Therefrom want of his personal attention, and he therefore begged the Committee to implore the Convention to pass him by, and nominate somebody else. He also desired to tender the members of the Convention his kindest and best wishes, and to assure them that he would give his noblest of the Chicago Convention, and our State nominations throughout the canvass his earnest and most cordial support. But said Mr. Farnell, he added, that he felt that if the Convention insisted upon his being the candidate of the Democracy, he did not feel at liberty at this hour of our country's peril to say that they should not use his name.

As the Delegates caught the words of the last sentence of Mr. Farnell's remarks, the enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch, and vociferous cheers were given, with warm and hearty earnestness, and the nomination of Horatio Seymour for Governor was made by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded with the other nominations.

A motion by Mr. Haskins to nominate David R. Flood Jones for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation, prevailed, and the nomination was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

A delegate from Monroe moved the nomination of Jarvis Lock for Canal Commissioner, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Shafer, of Albany, moved that David R. McNeil of Clinton be nominated by acclamation as candidate for Inspector of the State Prison, and it was carried.

The Convention then, with three tremendous cheers for the State ticket and for McClellan and Pendleton, adjourned sine die.

Rejoicing over Seymour's Nomination.

Seneca Falls, Sept. 15.—One hundred guns are being fired here, this evening, over the nomination of Seymour and Jones.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

Worcester, Sept. 15.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Nearly 1,600 delegates were present. Gov. Andrew, and the rest of the State ticket were nominated by acclamation, with the exception of Attorney-General Foster, who declined, and Chester J. Reed, of Taunton, was nominated in his stead. Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, and Hon. Whittier Griswold, of Greenfield, were nominated as Electors-at-Large, by acclamation.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Lee Very Magnanimous, Etc.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 13.—Packets and artillery firing has been kept up very briskly since Saturday. Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right, and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision. Deserters report that Gen. Lee announced to his troops on Monday, that he would give the Yankees fourteen days to get away from here—but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave. Those men also represent matters to be in a bad way over there. They have been living on short rations, and those of a poor quality. The first thing they ask for on reaching camp is "where are we to get rations?" we were just going to draw them when we left.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Details of the Capture of Atlanta.

The grand flanking operation which resulted in the fall of Atlanta was projected in consequence of the impregnability of the place to direct assault. The immense strength of the rebel defenses had brought operations to a dead lock, and it became necessary either for Gen. Sherman's army to retire or to devise some means by which the enemy could be drawn out into the open field, to fight on something like equal terms. The plan hit upon was a simple one in warfare—to move directly upon the enemy's interior lines—but its great merit consists in the conception and execution of the design in the face of a powerful army such as was entrenched in Atlanta. There was extreme danger lest the enemy, perceiving our designs, should fall upon and cut our columns as they were in motion. The manner in which General Sherman obviated these difficulties and outgeneraled the enemy is alone sufficient to rank him as a great commander. After the lapse of a month and two days, during which our army had remained in comparative inactivity in front of Atlanta, the dispositions were made. The position of the army was in the following order—from left to right: The 4th Army Corps, 20th, 16th, 15th, 17th, 14th and 23d, the left of the Fourth corps resting near the Augusta railroad, and the right of the 23d on the Montgomery road near West Point. In front of this long line which extended a distance of seven miles, the enemy had erected works which it were folly to attack. The object was to move the army far enough round to the right to strike the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, leaving a sufficient force to watch the enemy in Atlanta from the north. The execution of this plan was conducted with all the appearances of a retreat, on our part, and the results prove that the enemy was in considerable perplexity as to our real designs, and held high command in Atlanta at our approach.

The movement commenced on the morning of the 28th of August with the withdrawal of the artillery of the Fourth Corps from position, and the next day the 20th and the 4th Army Corps, under the command of General Sherman, fell back quickly to the Chattahoochee River. That day and the following day were devoted to placing the troops in position and perfecting details. On Friday night the Fourteenth Corps encamped at Shiloh, 15 miles from Atlanta, and on Saturday took up the line of march on the Campbelltown and Atlanta turnpike. Some skirmishing took place with the enemy's cavalry, but without any definite result. On Sunday, August 29th, the troops pursued their line of march, one corps the Fourth having marched all night. Entrenchments were thrown up during the night at Red Oak station, six miles below Eastpoint, on the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad. On Monday the track was thoroughly torn up for a distance of six miles. General Sherman's headquarters were established near the depot. In the meantime the Army of the Tennessee, under General Howard, had moved to a sweep along the Chattahoochee river, near Sandtown, and thence in a Southerly direction, meeting on the morning of Monday, the 29th, a junction with the Army of the Cumberland, near Spring Station on the Montgomery Railroad. During the day eleven miles of the track was laid in ruins. On Tuesday the entire force moved rapidly towards the Macon Railroad, and at night our left rested five miles south of Rough-and-Ready Station, and our right within two miles of Jonesboro. The 23d Army Corps was the last to leave its old position in front of Atlanta. It did not quit the line of march until the 28th, and on the 31st took position on our extreme left, near Round and Ready station. The movement was executed without interruption except by the failure of General Kilpatrick's cavalry to reach us as early as was intended, which afforded an opportunity for the enemy to draw off his forces from Atlanta, which was improved. The weather throughout was remarkably fine, not too hot, and our soldiers were in high spirits as they moved on to the capture of the city.

The country was found in good condition. The corn crop was undisturbed, and our wagons came in well laden every night, so as to take out the cooked rations of our soldiers. During all this time the rebels had maintained a dogged silence: no enemy was encountered, and it was difficult to divine whether Hood intended to draw us a trap.

At length, on the forenoon of the 31st of August, the long grey columns of Hardee's troops passed in front of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, on the double-quick, to save Jonesboro from the army of the Tennessee: three shots were fired at them, but without receiving any reply. By this time Kilpatrick's cavalry had crossed Flint River, and the various corps were well in position across the river, on each side of the Jonesboro road, with the exception of part of the Tenth corps, which remained in reserve on the west bank of the river. During the afternoon General Frank Blair was ordered to make a reconnaissance in force to develop the position of the enemy. But before it could be executed the main body of Hardee's corps moved round our right and rear, and encountered Kilpatrick's cavalry and General Corse's division, of the 16th Corps, near the ford. At the same time the rebel General Lee's forces attacked Logan in front. A severe fight ensued at the various points of attack. The enemy made numerous assaults, which were uniformly repulsed with a total loss to our side of three hundred killed, wounded and missing. The enemy lost much more severely, being the attacking party, his dead alone which remained in our hands amounting to over two hundred.

While this attack upon our right was in progress, our centre and left advanced along the Macon Railroad, tearing up the track. From prisoners it was ascertained that only two rebel army corps, Lee's and Hardee's, had left Atlanta for Jonesboro, and that the militia and the remainder of his forces still remained in the city. The 20th Corps, on the Chattahoochee was at once notified by General Thomas to keep a sharp look-out for Atlanta, and take advantage of the first indication of evacuation.

During the afternoon, skirmishing took place on the line of railroad, which gradually ripened into a battle. At 3 P. M. the first division (regular) of the 14th Corps was ordered to clear the enemy from works in its front. The charge was made in good style and the first line of defenses was captured, when the enemy concentrated, and breaking our line drove it back with heavy loss. In the meantime an Illinois battery was placed in position to take the enemy's position. Fresh troops were sent forward to take the place of the regulars, and a second charge was made, which resulted in a splendid success. Our boys charged across an open plain, and were received with a deadly volley. Dropping for a moment on the ground to let the leaden storm pass over, their heads were pushed into the enemy's ranks. A short and bloody struggle followed, and the flags were the result of the engagement which reflects the highest credit on General Jeff. C. Davis and the veterans of the 14th Corps.

The object of the enemy in making this attack was to cover his retreat and prevent our left and right from drawing around Jonesboro and severing the main body of the enemy from the town still in Atlanta. Another day and it would have been too late. Logan's victory was therefore only a tactical, while Hardee's defeat was a strategic success.

During the night the rebels evacuated their works, and retreated along the railroad towards Macon. At daybreak on Friday, Sept. 2d, our advance moved in pursuit, the 23d and 4th Corps marching on the left and the Army of the Tennessee on the right of the railroad. The people of the town of Jonesboro were much astonished at the sight of the Yankees, the long columns filing in endless array inspired them with a wonderful respect for the deepened Northerners. During the afternoon our advance came up with the enemy's rear-guard, which was posted on the brow of a hill which covered still stronger works in the rear. Extensive reconnaissance established that the entire rebel army was in force south of Gaines Creek, and as an assault would involve too heavy a sacrifice of life, the attempt was relinquished. Night terminated the skirmishing, and thus closed the campaign with the attainment of its immediate object—the capture of Atlanta.

On the evening of the 3d, General Sherman issued an order announcing the capture of Atlanta by General Schofield in the following terms: "The General commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops, under Major-General Schofield, occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before. The rebels lost many magazines and stores, and blowing up, among other things, eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst.; our present task is therefore well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease."

This order was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by our soldiers. The perils and fatigues of the campaign were forgotten in a moment, and the cheering cheers that filled the air will long be remembered by those who heard them.

The rebel works in Atlanta were of a most formidable character. Immense forts loomed up everywhere around the city. Labyrinths of breastworks and miles of rifle-pits, seemed to justify the confidence of the entire Confederacy in the safety of the city. An immense quantity of tobacco was found, and the locomotives were but little injured. On Friday the people welcomed our soldiers, and had evidently but little reason to cherish the memory of their late defenders. The city, though not thirty years old, bears marks of great prosperity, had some palatial houses, and was laid out in circular form, which, in happier days, must have presented a charming appearance. Bomb-proofs, or "gopher holes," as our boys call them, were found all along the way from the outer works to the heart of the city. These consist of little caves or pits dug in the ground and in embankments, in which the people clustered during a bombardment, and slept and performed most of their cooking operations.

From captured correspondence and other evidence it appears that the army and people, for several days after the commencement of General Sherman's movement in that region in the capture of the city, existed in the idea that our forces had retreated. It was the least of Beauregard's over again, without the handwriting on the wall.

(By Telegraph.) Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.—The JOURNAL has special correspondence from Atlanta up to the 10th inst. It contains a congratulatory order from Gen. Sherman, recounting his victories and an agreement between Generals Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad, and the country around it, enclosed by a circle of two miles radius, from September 12th, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South. General Hood writes to General Sherman on the 9th inst., saying:

Permit me to say, the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and iniquitous cruelty all the acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest against it, believing that you are expelling from homes and their families the wives and children of a brave people.

General Hood to James M. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says:

I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander.

The letter from General Sherman to General Hood was not obtainable; but the following items from the notice issued by the Mayor of Atlanta, by the permission of General Sherman, will give an idea thereof:

All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either North or South. The Government will furnish transportation South as far as Rough and

Ready, and North as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their movable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for moveables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in Government employ. Negro women and children will be sent out of the lines.

General Sherman's order of the 4th instant commences as follows:

The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike purposes, will be at once vacated, by all except the armies of the U. S., and such certain employees as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government.

The order concludes as follows:

At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, etc., furnished by the Government, and on no pretence whatever will traders, manufacturers or others be allowed to settle in the limits of fortified positions, and if they manage to come in spite of this notice, the Quartermaster will seize their stores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens, who thus place their individual interest above that of the United States, over to the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga.

Important Rebel News.

Great Fire at Manchester, Va., Loss \$2,100,000. The Rebel General Wheeler's Forces Dispersed, etc.

(Correspondence of the Sun.) Fortress Monroe, Sept. 14.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived last evening from James River, with 400 returned prisoners of war from the South, including 40 officers, in charge of Major Mulford.

The Richmond SENTINEL of the 12th reports a very destructive fire in Manchester, Va., on Friday night last. The total loss is \$2,100,000. The fire is said to be the greatest which has occurred in the "Southern Confederacy."

The SENTINEL has an article on Gen. Sherman's depopulation of Atlanta, calling it "an event unparalleled in the American war, and without an example in modern times." It calls Sherman "the chief among savages, the captain among pirates, the leader among highwaymen, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world."

"Sherman," it says, "has given the war a new feature. Sherman as it has been, it is henceforth to be sterner. Horrible as it has been, it is henceforth to be more so. The people are ready. If the President wants us, let him call for us; no matter about age now. If this is the kind of warfare we are to resist, we will strip to fight. Better for halting age, or helping innocence, to die in defence of home, than to be driven out in herds to languish in exile. The last man and the last boy among us must take his stand, sooner than endure such outrages as that at Atlanta."

The Richmond SENTINEL of the 12th has the following:

Macon, Sept. 9.—The prisoners captured yesterday say Sherman will now re-enforce Grant, to take Richmond, and finish the Rebellion. They also state that one-half of his army will go out of service this month.

The enemy are closely massed about Atlanta. There is not the slightest prospect of an early resumption of hostilities.

Mobile, Sept. 10.—Wheeler's forces have been dispersed near Tallahassee by Sheridan.

Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Grant is still perfecting his earthworks on the Western Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

Charleston, Sept. 7.—Our prisoners were landed on Morris Island to-day, and marched in the rear of Battery Wagner, guarded by a large body of sentinels. The enemy brought two new guns to Gregg's afternoon, drawn by twelve or fourteen horses.

From New Orleans.

Mobile under the Guns of the Monitors, Etc.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with interesting news:

The New Orleans Enquirer has intelligence from Mobile, giving the condition of affairs there. The sunken rebel iron-ship in the main channel, still obstructs the passage, but the Monitor Winnebago has succeeded in forcing a passage and reaching a point nearly opposite Mobile, from which she can at pleasure throw shells into the city. The Metacomb, Schenck and Ketchikan, had afterwards followed the Winnebago, and all were in battle array, ready to begin the bombardment at the signal from Admiral Farragut. The city is therefore entirely at our mercy, and can be leveled with the ground at any time. The rebel rams and gunboats show no signs of fight, seeming contented with what they have already received from Farragut's guns. They remain in the mouth of the Alabama river, and keep just outside of the range of our guns. The distance from the monitors to the city is about three miles and a half—near enough to cover the entire city. Gen. Grant's land forces are engaged in constructing fortifications at Cedar Point, and skillect places, with a view of being prepared for a re-entrance of the enemy from H. S. A. army. The gunboat S. P. Jackson had captured the largest of the three launches that have lately been hovering around the Mississippi Sound. It had on board a howitzer and other arms. Fort Morgan is being rapidly put into serviceable condition.

Advices from New Orleans to the 7th inst., state that the new Constitution of Louisiana was adopted by a large majority of the eligible voters. It prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. Only 800 votes were cast against the Constitution in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Privateer states that a large force of rebels, under Polk, are reported near the river, trying to cross from the Louisiana shore. A rebel battery had opened fire on the river, and No. 6, a number of balls passing through it, according to ten men. The monitor Ozark, hearing the fire, went to the scene and drove the rebels off.

Another break had occurred in the levee which confines the Mississippi at Baton Rouge. About a quarter of a mile of the embankment slid into the river.

From Gen. Canby's Department.

New York, Sept. 15.—Private letters received here from Morganza, La., state everything there is progressing favorably. The order for the consolidation of colored regiments was rescinded by Major General Canby, and Gen. E. M. was authorized to take measures to have these forces recruited from plantations. A few skeleton colored regiments were disbanded, the men being put into existing regiments, thus bringing them up to a more effective numerical strength. Quite a force of Union troops were being concentrated at a movement by the rebels, either in an offensive movement. The rebels have a force of some 15,000 men, under General Walker and Polk, above Alexandria. Flying squads of rebels continue to hover on the banks of the Mississippi to fire into passing steamboats, but the indications are from the military movements about be-

(Continued on last page.)